FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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Week in Headlines

International

King pronounced Jordan crisis ended; U.S. recalled 6th Fleet from eastern Mediterranean.

NATO Council reaffirmed intention to bolster West Europe's defenses with nuclear weapons; Macmillan, Adenauer met in Germany.

United States

Sen. Jos. R. McCarthy died.

President maintained pressure on Congress to approve full foreign aid budget, called on GOP to uphold "modern Republicanism."

Democratic Advisory Council met to document criticism of Eisenhower Admin., won Dem. Natl. Com. test against Southern bloc.

Dave Beck indicted on income tax evasion charges.

Frank Costello escaped death in assassination attempt.

Iron Liege won Kentucky Derby.

WORLD AFFAIRS

MIDDLE EAST

Jordan

Crisis Subsides. King Hussein told a meeting of 200 loyal Bedouin sheikhs in Amman May 5 that "we have faced the dangers & beaten the conspiracies against our country." Hussein, who relied on Bedouin backing in his struggle against leftist & nationalist extremists, made it clear that "we have passed an important stage in Jordan's history" and he considered the crisis ended. In an interview in Amman May 6, Hussein told newsmen that "alien doctrines," presumably Soviet-inspired, would not survive in a Jordan that was dedicated to "the principle of the great Arab revolution" & aligned with "the political objectives & aims of Arab sister states." [See pp. 137B1-138A1]

Hussein's regime, acting through Premier Ibrahim Hashem & Military Gov. Suleiman Toukan, continued to impose measures suppressing unrest May 1-6 although tensions apparently had relaxed in Jordan by May 1 (end of the 30-day Moslem Ramadan fast). 50 allegedly leftist-dominated trade unions & employe associations with a membership of 35,000 were abolished May 1. A royal decree, signed Apr. 27 & released May 5, empowered military tribunals to try all criminal cases & impose the death penalty for any offense. A Govt. order May 5 permitted the dismissal of any civil servant affiliated with any banned political party. The Arab Students Congress was dissolved May 5 and Natl. Socialist, Communist, Baath & Arab Nationalist party newspaper licenses revoked. [See p. 137E1-E2]

Military Gov. Toukan told newsmen May 6 that Maj. Gens. Ali Abu Nuwar & Ali Hayari, former Jordan Army Chiefs of Staff, and Col. Mahmud el-Mussa, former Army intelligence chief, would be tried in absentia for treason. Nuwar & Hayari, both of whom had taken refuge in Syria, arrived in Cairo May 6 on an undisclosed mission. Mussa was reported May 5 to be in close contact with Lt. Col. Abdul Hamid Serraj, pro-Soviet Syrian Army intelligence chief. Maj. Gen. Hafiz Majali, named acting Jordanian Chief of Staff after Hayari's defection, was named full Chief of Staff May 5 and his appointment was approved by Hussein May 6. [See pp. 130B3, 121G2, 119B-D1]

6th Fleet Recalled. Units of the U.S. 6th Fleet, ordered to the eastern Mediterranean at the height of the Jordanian crisis, were recalled May 3 to Italian waters for NATO maneuvers with British, French, Italian & Turkish forces. 30 warships, including the aircraft carriers "Lake Champlain" & "Forrestal" and the battleship "Wisconsin," sailed May 3 for the western Mediterranean. A 6th Fleet amphibious force carrying 1,800 Marines remained in the eastern Mediterranean. Fleet aircraft were disclosed May 1 to be carrying live ammunition & rockets on practice missions off Lebanese waters. [See p. 137B1]

USSR Vs. Fleet Use. A Soviet Forgn. Ministry statement charged Apr. 29 that the dispatch of the 6th Fleet to the eastern Mediterranean was "an open military demonstration against the countries of the Arab East" and an example of U.S. efforts to replace Britain & France in the area to impose "an even more onerous colonialist oppression." The USSR said that other Mid-Eastern states, including Iraq, other Baghdad (METO) Pact members & Israel, did "not conceal their plans to attack Jordan should the internal situation . . . develop in a manner displeasing to the colonial powers." [See p. 138A1]

The Soviet statement blamed the "Eisenhower-Dulles Doctrine" for efforts "to turn the area of the Near & Middle East into a permanent hotbed of provocation & military conflicts." It charged that as soon as a Suez Canal settlement & "normalization of the situation in the Near & Middle East" became possible, the U.S. & its allies "took a course aimed at aggravating the situation." [See pp. 118C3, 10B-F1]

(Soviet UN Delegate Arkady A. Sobolev interrupted a UN Security Council debate on Suez Apr. 26 to charge that the U.S. had "poisoned the atmosphere" in the Middle East by using the 6th Fleet to "show the fist." U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. replied that the 6th Fleet was "on the high seas & has every right to be." Iraqi delegate Moussa al-Shabandar told Shepilov that unrest in Jordan came from "one source only—international communism & its agents.") [See p. 138C2]

U.S. Accuses USSR. Lincoln White, State Dept. press officer, replied Apr. 30 that "there has indeed been foreign intervention" in Jordan, "mainly the intervention of international communism" directed from its "fountainhead," the USSR. White, ignoring views of some observers who regarded the Jordan crisis as an expression of anti-Western Arab nationalism, compared the U.S.' support for the independence of "19 new states" since World War II with the USSR's subjection of "10 once independent nations to its rule." [See pp. 137C-D1, 131A1]

(French Forgn. Ministry spokesmen expressed "optimism" over the outcome of the Jordanian crisis Apr. 26 and indicated that French Govt. leaders had fully backed deployment of the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean. British Forgn. Office officials Apr. 25 termed Jordan's continued independence & integrity "essential elements" for peace in the Mid-East but said that Britain had "received no request for assistance" from Jordan. Forgn. Office spokesmen said May 2 that Jordan had been granted a delay in payment of £652,000 [$1,825,600] due May 1 for British arms & installations turned over to Jordan when it ended the Anglo-Jordanian treaty.) [See p. 118F3]

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Richards Mission. Pres. Eisenhower ordered May 2 the recall to Washington of Special Amb. James P. Richards, presidential envoy charged with seeking Middle Eastern support for the military & aid provisions of the Eisenhower Doctrine [see p. 78B-F2]. Richards, who began his tour of the Middle East Mar. 12, left Morocco for the U.S. May 7 after outlining

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

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the Eisenhower Doctrine to 15 nations (Lebanon, Libya, Turkey, Iran, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Sudan, Ethiopia, Greece, Israel, Tunisia, Morocco). His recall was ordered after Jordanian King Hussein had rejected participation in the Eisenhower Doctrine and Egypt & Syria had failed to issue formal invitations for talks with his mission. [See pp. 137G3, 1D2]

Richards told newsmen in Tunisia May. 5 that 11 of the 14 countries he visited had approved cooperation with the U.S. under the Eisenhower Doctrine. He said that Govt. leaders in 3 other countries, presumed to include Yemen & Sudan, had indicated sympathy with the program but "expressed hesitancy about indorsing it publicly." The State Dept., in an interim report to Congress Apr. 19, said that 8 Mid-Eastern nations (Lebanon, Libya, Turkey, Iran, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia) had "declared the desire to associate themselves" with the Eisenhower plan.

Richards, responsible for mapping apportionment of the Eisenhower Doctrine's $200 million aid provision, refused May 5 to disclose economic commitments negotiated with nations participating in the program. The sole agreement made public, disclosed in Iraq Apr. 9 after completion of Richards' consultations with the Baghdad (METO) Pact nations, provided for $12.5 million in U.S. aid for regional rail, road & telecommunications projects among the pact's 4 Mid-Eastern members (Iran, Iraq, Turkey, Pakistan). [See p. 93D-E1]

Saudi Arabia. An Egyptian-backed plot to assassinate King Saud was uncovered & crushed in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia on or about Apr. 21, according to reports appearing in the Lebanese press May 2-3 & the "N.Y. Times" May 3. Palestinian & Saudi members of the murder ring, said to be directed by Col. Ali Khashaba, Egyptian military attaché in Riyadh, reportedly were seized when their arms cache was raided by Saudi security police Apr. 21. Widespread deportations from Saudi Arabia of Egyptians & ex-Palestinians implicated in the plot were said to have been ordered by King Saud in an effort to avert public trials & the possibility of a new Arab split. [See p. 137F2, 113E2]

Asst. U.S. State Secy. Robert C. Hill said May. 5 that the State Dept. would continue efforts to persuade Saudi Arabia to lift its ban on the assignment of U.S. Jewish servicemen to the Dhahran Air Base. Hill, replying to a protest against "tacit compliance" with the Saudi ban received May 5 from 15 N.Y. Democratic Congressmen, reiterated that the U.S. "does not condone" foreign Govts.' discrimination against U.S. citizens. He expressed doubt that Saudi Arabia would lift the ban. [See p. 119A1]

(State Secy. John Foster Dulles said Apr. 23 that King Saud's refusal to end the ban on U.S. Jewish servicemen was due "partially at least" to the fact "that he felt that he had not been given non-discriminatory treatment himself" in New York City during his recent visit. N.Y. Mayor Robert F. Wagner, who had refused a city welcome for King Saud Jan. 28, was disclosed May 4 to be planning a formal greeting May 14 for Viet Nam Pres. Ngo Dinh Diem. Diem began his state visit to the U.S. May 6 when he landed in San Francisco.) [See pp. 27F1-B2]

8 jet trainers & 8 other aircraft were withdrawn from U.S. Air Force stocks in Weisbaden, Germany May 4 for use in a U.S. training program at Dhahran for Saudi pilots. 4 of the jets reportedly crash-landed in Saudi Arabia, 60 mi. from Dhahran, May 7. [See Vol. XVI, p. 58C3]

Syria. Forgn. Min. Salah el-Bitar, interviewed May 7 by the "N.Y. Herald Tribune," admitted that Syria had "worries & cautiousness" about Soviet aims in the Mid-East, but he expressed fear of U.S. & Israeli policy toward the Arab states. Bitar, who conceded that "if we had no fears of the Communists, we would have joined them," charged that the U.S. had helped establish "police dictatorial states" in neighboring Iraq & Jordan, and supported Israel, which "in our body is a knife not withdrawn." Bitar warned that Western efforts to "force us to choose between" communism & anti-communism would "cause explosions" in the Middle East. [See p. 3G1]

Bitar, queried about a 3-yr. Czech-Syrian trade agreement signed in Prague May 3, said that the pact had "neither political nor military" significance. The accord provided for the exchange of Czech industrial goods against Syrian grain & cotton. Paris dispatches May 7 reported that 800 Bulgarian "tourists" had arrived in Syria since April & 50-100 Soviet technicians, including jet pilots, were landing weekly. Syria was said to have received $100 million worth of Soviet military goods. [See p. 18B3]

Govt. & Communist-backed Baath (Arab Resurrection) Party nationalists won 3 out of 4 Parliamentary seats contested May 4 in Syrian by-elections marked by clearcut campaigning for & against the Syrian Govt.'s pro-Soviet and pro-Egyptian policies. The elections were boycotted by an estimated 70% of the qualified voters. [See Vol. XIV, p. 375D2]

Syrian notes to Lebanon & Turkey May 7 demanded explanation of the expulsion of 60 Syrians from Lebanon & the massing of Turkish troops on the Turkish-Syrian frontier. Syrian Forgn. Min. Bitar denounced Turkish troops moves May 7 as "pressure against Syria." [See p. 137C2]

Suez Canal. Lt. Gen. Raymond A. Wheeler, UN Suez Canal clearance chief, ended his 5-mo. assignment in Egypt & returned to the U.S. May 7. He told newsmen at UN Hq. in New York that he was convinced Egyptian technicians were competent to run the canal & carry out future Suez development. [See pp. 113C1, 78F1]

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles met in Paris May 6 with French Premier Guy Mollet and Forgn. Min. Christian Pineau and reportedly expressed agreement with French views that Egypt's terms for future operation of the canal remained unsatisfactory. British Transport Min. Harold Watkinson told the House of Commons in London May 6 that Britain would press plans for alternates to the Suez waterway to "make our economy steadily more independent of the canal." [See p. 138F1]

Gulf of Aqaba. A 2d U.S. tanker reportedly passed through the Strait of Tiran & arrived May 7 at Israel's port of Elath with a cargo of Iranian oil [see p. 113C2]. Arab League boycott hq. in Damascus May 6 blacklisted the U.S. tanker "Kern Hills" from all Arab ports for transporting oil to Elath through the Aqaba Gulf [see p. 122F2]. British Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd told Parlt. in London May 1 that Britain would support both the right of Israeli ships to use the Suez Canal & British vessels to pass through the Gulf of Aqaba. [see p. 63B1]. Israeli Brig. Gen. Chaim Laskov said on a visit to New York Apr. 20 that Israel would use "spiritual & physical influence" to keep the Gulf of Aqaba free to Israel-bound shipping. [See p. 122B3]

(Israeli armed forces paraded in Tel Aviv May 6, marking the Jewish state's 9th independence day. 76 Israeli jets & quantities of Russian, Czech & British armored equipment captured from Egypt during the Sinai campaign took part in the display.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 375D3]

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Iranian bandit Ahmed Shah's extradition to Iran was forbidden May 4 by the West Pakistan High Court. Ahmed Shah, previously reported returned to Iran, was sought for his role in the murder of 2 U.S. aid officials. Gang leader Dadshah, previously reported dead, was said to remain at large in Iran Apr. 13. [See p. 114D3] . . . Swiss Federal Police inspector Max Ulrich, alleged to have sold recordings of Egyptian Embassy telephone messages to Col. Marcel Mercier, French intelligence officer, was arrested May 5 in Berne and charged with espionage. [See p. 138C3] . . . **Canadian** Sons of Freedom (radical) Doukhobor sect's 2,500 members were reported by the May 4 "Vancouver Province" to have petitioned Soviet Amb.-to-Canada Dmitri Chuvakhin for permission to return to Russa. The sect, in constant conflict with Canadian authorities, had fled from Russia 60 yrs. ago. [See Vol. XII, p. 153P]

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WEST EUROPE

NATO Council Meets. The 15-nation North Atlantic Council met May 2-3 in Bonn, West Germany and, in a communiqué issued May 3, expressed agreement on defense policies designed to:

- Reassure the smaller NATO powers that recent U.S. & British emphasis on nuclear weapons would not lead to an over-reduction of conventional forces, thus making Europe's defense or a 2d liberation dependent on A-missiles from overseas bases. [See p. 123A1-C2]

- Answer Soviet threats of retaliation against countries harboring NATO atomic bases by making clear that all NATO European forces, presumably including those of West Germany, would be equipped with "the most modern weapons of defense." [See p. 139D1]

State Secy. John Foster Dulles conveyed to the council's opening session May 2 a message from Pres. Eisenhower in which the President reiterated that the U.S. had "no plans whatsoever" to reduce its forces under NATO command in Europe. Dulles conceded, however, that U.S. NATO contingents would undergo "streamlining" but without reducing their effective armed strength [see Vol. XVI, pp. 444G2, 238D1, 118A2]. The President's assurances followed French Forgn. Min. Christian Pineau's appeal May 2 for a balanced NATO defense capable of meeting attacks launched with either conventional or nuclear weapons. Pineau, backed by Forgn. Mins. Heinrich von Brentano (West Germany) & Halvard M. Lange (Norway), warned that a weakened NATO might be compelled to take the initiative in using atomic weapons. Netherlands Forgn. Min. Joseph M. A. H. Luns implied May 2 that reliance on nuclear weapons could lead to the surrender of Europe.

Retiring NATO Secy. Gen. Lord Ismay, in an arms report to the council, said May 3 that NATO munitions production had increased 500% during the past 5 yrs. Ismay, scheduled to retire May 14, said that NATO, during the same 5 yrs., had shifted its defenses from conventional to "new weapons." Ismay had disclosed May 1 that NATO's Military Com. was studying recommendations for nuclear armament of all NATO contingents. He said, however, that NATO could not impose or forbid the acquisition of atomic weapons by its 15 member states. [See Vol. XVI, p. 190B3]

(Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, NATO deputy commander, said on arrival in the U.S. May 7 that although he saw "no immediate prospect" of a Soviet nuclear attack on NATO, its members "were prepared to use nuclear weapons in their defense." Montgomery said it would be "madness" for the West to delay nuclear preparedness.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 166D1]

The NATO Council's statement May 3 said that: (a) NATO "must be in a position to use all available means to meet any attack which might be launched against it"; (b) the council was awaiting the NATO Military Com.'s report "to enable member countries to decide together" on "the balance as between the latest weapons & conventional arms"; (c) the USSR's professed fear of NATO nuclear arms easily could be "dissipated" if the USSR accepted "a general disarmament agreement"; (d) NATO states "reaffirmed their determination" to seek a reunified Germany within "a system of European security."

Macmillan-Adenauer Talks. British Prime Min. Harold Macmillan arrived in Bonn May 7 on the first visit by a British Prime Min. to a sovereign Germany since the late Neville Chamberlain's 1938 meeting in Munich with Adolf Hitler. Macmillan, accompanied by Forgn. Secy. Lloyd, conferred May 7 with Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, Defense Min. Franz Josef Strauss & Lt. Gen. Adolf Heusinger, Bundeswehr commander, on British backing for German unification & West German views of Britain's planned arms reductions. Adenauer, who had discussed the British cutbacks May 4 with U.S. State Secy. Dulles, was reported to have appealed May 7 for delays in reduction of British NATO contingents in West Germany. [See p. 123D1; Vol. XVI, 243A-B3]

(West German spokesmen rejected May 6 without reply a May 4 letter from Soviet Amb.-to-West Germany Andrei A. Smirnov urging West German renunciation of the use of nuclear weapons. Smirnov, answering an Apr. 30 Adenauer demand for explanation of Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin's threat to convert Germany into "a cemetery," said that although West Germany had not yet acquired atomic weapons, the USSR was concerned over the Bonn Govt.'s apparent intention to accept them and permit NATO atomic stockpiling on its territory.) [See p. 139D-G1]

(Erich Ollenhauer, West German Social Dem. leader, demanded May 2 that West Germany reject participation in any NATO atomic armament program & refuse NATO permission to store nuclear weapons in West Germany. West German Socialists were the only delegates to oppose a WEU Consultative Assembly resolution, passed in Strasbourg May 8 by 39-7, calling for equal nuclear & missile armament for all NATO countries. The resolution, which opposed any NATO force reductions, was boycotted by nearly all British WEU delegates.) [See pp. 123A-E3, 47E3]

(13 members of the WEU Council of Europe—all except Austria and Turkey—signed Apr. 29 in Strasbourg an agreement to settle all disputes among them by referral to conciliation or the Intl. Court of Justice. Fernand de Housse of Belgium was reelected Apr. 29 as President of the Council's Consultative Assembly.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 173D3]

Euratom. The European Atomic Energy Community's "Com. of 3," in a report issued May. 7, detailed plans for development of a 15 billion-kwh. Euratom nuclear electricity network by 1967. The report, prepared by Louis Armand (France), Franz Etzel (West Germany) and Francesco Giordani (Italy), urged action to order power reactors by 1958 to insure operation of the first European atom power stations by 1963. The committee said that the program, to be developed in cooperation with the U.S., Britain & Canada, would cost $4 billion more than a comparable conventional power program. It warned that Europe now imported 23% of its energy needs, mostly in Mid-East oil, but would be forced to import 33% of its power by 1967 without rapid nuclear energy development. [See p. 47B-E3]

UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld told the UN Economic Comm. for Europe in Geneva May 1 that, despite European nuclear power plans, the area would face increasing power shortages for the next 20 yrs. British Power Min. Lord Mills told the House of Lords in London Apr. 30 that Britain & France had completed plans to link their electricity networks by submarine cables under the English Channel. [See p. 125A2]

A. V. Zakharov, Soviet delegate to the UN Economic Comm. for Europe, said May 3 that the USSR was ready to join the West in building an East-West European atomic power grid. Zakharov proposed, as an initial step, the exchange of research information between the Soviet bloc's United Inst. for Nuclear Research and the 12-nation Org. for Nuclear Research in West Europe. Zakharov denounced the 6-nation WEU Euratom & common market pacts as intended to increase East-West tensions. The WEU states had rejected Apr. 29 previous Soviet charges that the 2 pacts were aggressive in nature. [See p. 86F3]

(British, Greek, Yugoslav & Asian delegates to the Intl. Chamber of Commerce's 16th congress in Naples, Italy criticized May 7 provisions of the WEU common market treaty that, they charged, would raise European tariff barriers & hamper the flow of agricultural commodities.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 280A1]

DISARMAMENT

'Ike' on Red Open Sky Plan. Pres. Eisenhower told his May 8 press conference that the U.S. would study "very sympathetically" & "very earnestly" Soviet proposals for establishment of test disarmament zones, open to aerial inspection, in the U.S., USSR & Europe. The President said that, although current UN Disarmament Subcom. talks in London had shown "more honest & hard work being done" now than in the past, further study was needed of "the critical character of the areas" to be thrown open. He warned that inspection of even a small area would be "very difficult to get initiated." [See pp. 138D3, 130B2]

The President expressed the personal thought that "these things that we believe are absolutely necessary, that is, mutual inspection, are going to come about through . . . evolutionary development." Queried by newsmen on U.S. proposals to set a terminal date on production of fission materials for weapons use, Mr. Eisenhower said that rigid inspection would be needed to insure its success. He expressed hope that use of the plan "would mean that there would be no more [nuclear] weapons produced at all." [See pp. 123G3-124C1]

(Washington sources indicated May 1-3 that Defense Dept. officials were highly skeptical of the Soviet open sky proposal although State Dept. aides viewed it as a serious opportunity to negotiate with the Russians on disarmament.)

Arms, Troop Control Plan. A U.S. proposal, presented May 7 to the UN Disarmament Subcom. by Harold E. Stassen, Pres. Eisenhower's Special Asst. on Disarmament, called for international controls on arms sales & shipments and troop movements. Stassen urged that the subcommittee study imposition of quotas & advance notice on arms imports & exports. He proposed that a central agency be established under the UN to tabulate information on the movement of arms & troops across frontiers and through international sea & air lanes. [See p. 139C1]

British H-Test Plan. Britain proposed May 6 to the Disarmament Subcom. a 3-phase plan for an ultmate ban on nuclear tests. The British plan, presented by Cmndr. Allan H. P. Noble, called for: (1) an immediate accord among Britain, the U.S. and USSR on advance registration & international observation of tests; (2) creation, by the Disarmament Subcom., of a committee to study ways in which to limit & supervise tests in conjunction with another group that would begin studies in Sept. 1957 under a previous U.S. plan [see p. 124B1]; (3) the cessation of all nuclear tests following enforcement of U.S. proposals for diversion of fission materials to peaceful uses. [See p. 123G3]

(British Labor Party leader Hugh Gaitskell renewed May 5 Laborite demands for postponement of British H-bomb tests as a step toward seeking an international nuclear test accord. Gaitskell, who rejected Forgn. Secy. Lloyd's contention that Communists were behind the anti-H-test campaign, urged a "supreme effort now to get international agreement." Aneurin Bevan, leftist Laborite spokesman, said May 5 that no "weapon of suicide can be a weapon of diplomacy.") [See p. 139A3]

(The Earl of Home, responsible for British atomic affairs, told the House of Lords May 7 that, according to Britain's Medical Research Council, there was "insufficient evidence" to justify Dr. Linus Pauling's charges that British H-tests could cause 1,000 deaths.) [See p. 139D3]

THE PRESIDENT

Resists Pressure on Budget. Pres. Eisenhower reiterated at his news conference in Washington May 8 that he must rule out "big" cuts in his fiscal 1958 budget. He said the new budget provided for domestic programs that Americans had "stated that they want the Fed. Govt. to perform" and for defense & foreign aid programs "for the protection of this country & for the waging of peace in the world." He asserted that substantial Govt. spending cutbacks must wait until "the foreign situation has eased very, very greatly." [See p. 139G2-140B1]

The President had been charged by Senate Dem. leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) May 1 with responsibility, through lack of leadership, for a conflict in budget recommendations made to Congress by Eisenhower Admin. leaders. Johnson contended in a Senate speech that Admin. spokesmen, speaking generally, called upon Congress to cut the budget, then opposed all cuts proposed in connection with appropriations bills [see p. 140C1]. Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D., Va.), addressing the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in Washington May 1, said that the President should replace Budget Dir. Percival F. Brundage with someone "dedicated to economy instead of . . . to finding new ways to spend more money." [See pp. 132E2, 80D2]

(The USCC ended its annual meeting May 1 by passing resolutions against proposed new Govt. spending on nuclear power projects, school construction, public housing & disability benefits under Social Security, and in favor of a bill for federal decontrol of natural gas. Complaints against the budget & rate of defense spending aired during the USCC session prompted Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson to tell a news conference May 2 that he was "disgusted" with "my friends in the Chamber of Commerce." "They have never been so prosperous. For them to squawk . . . gives me a pain.") [See pp. 140E1, 89F3]

Republican Sens. John Sherman Cooper (Ky.), Prescott Bush (Conn.) & Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.) defended both the Eisenhower budget & the President's "modern Republicanism" in Senate speeches May 2 aimed at right-wing Republican critics of the Eisenhower program [see p. 140B2]. Ex-Pres. Harry S. Truman, in a speech at a Democratic dinner in Washington May 4, declined to criticize the budget, saying that "our national economy is strong enough to support a budget of the size recommended by the President if that is what it takes to do the job, and all the talk about it bringing on a depression that will curl your hair is nonsense." [See pp. 54B2, 23G1-A2]

Chrmn. Eric Johnston of the Intl. Development Advisory Bd., addressing the American Assembly in Harriman, N.Y. May 4, said that a slash in foreign aid through "false & foolhardy economy" would be "the worst sort of national extravagance." But Sen. Byrd, addressing a "Boston Tea Party" demonstration against Govt. spending in Boston May 6, said that failure to reduce the Eisenhower budget would amount to "taxation without representation." [See pp. 81A1, 132E2]

Spurs GOP. The President said in a talk by telephone to a conference of western state Republican leaders in Salt Lake City May 3 that they must reverse the GOP's 1956 Congressional election setbacks in that area to restore the party's control of Congress through the 1958 elections. He called on GOP candidates in the next elections to "use as guidelines the 1956 platform of our party" which, he said, represented "the kind of Republicanism that in this day represents the best interests of our party & of the people of our country." [See p. 140B2]

Democrats Assail Record. The Dem. Natl. Com.'s Advisory Council ended a meeting in Washington May 4-5 by issuing a series of declarations condemning the Eisenhower Admin for: (1) fiscal policies that permitted price increases to outstrip wage increases and profits of big corporations to increase while those of farmers & small businesses declined; (2) alleged GOP failure to deliver promised tax relief to "lower income groups"; (3) inept conduct of foreign affairs that "substituted improvisations for policy, appeasement for leadership, posturing for deeds and advertising slogans for information." The Council also expressed its opposition to state or federal "right to work" legislation favored by some Southern Democrats. [See p. 110G3]

In speeches at the Democratic gathering May 4: House Speaker Sam Rayburn (Tex.) predicted a $3-$5 billion reduction of the President's $71.8 billion budget request for next fiscal year [see p. 80C3]; Adlai E. Stevenson criticized the President for inadequate defense of his budget as sent to Congress [see pp. 54D2, 143G2]; Gov. G. Mennen Williams (Mich.) branded the Eisenhower record one of "dynamic do-nothingness" [see p. 143A2]; ex-Pres. Truman scored Pres. Eisenhower for submitting a large budget and then calling upon Congress to cut it. (Addressing an Electric Consumers Info. Com. meeting in Washington May 3, Truman assailed Treas. Secy. Humphrey as seeking to "choke us to death with interest rates" and said in reaction to Eisenhower Admin. economic policies: "I am not a Socialist, but they're driving me that way." During a morning stroll past the White House May 4, Truman quipped in a reference to Pres. Eisenhower's frequent trips to Augusta, Ga. & Gettysburg, Pa.: "I wonder who lives there now? You guys would have fried & boiled me in oil if I'd spent that much time away from the

White House." The ex-President reported during his stroll May 5 that Mrs. Truman "gave me hell" for those remarks.) [See pp. 148F2, 56A3]

The Dem. Natl. Com. defeated by 65-26 May 3 a Southern-supported proposal that the Advisory Council be permitted to issue Democratic policy statements only with advance approval of the Natl. Com. [See pp. 110G3-111A1]

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D., Mass.), addressing the Overseas Press Club in New York May 6, said the Eisenhower Admin. had shown "timidity & indecision" in supporting the new independent Communist regime in Poland. Kennedy said the U.S. should "meet the Poles more than half way" in responding to their requests for aid to "drive still a further wedge" between Poland & the USSR. [See pp. 130D1, 66C3, 46B1]

Other Presidential News. The House Appropriations Com. disclosed May 2 that 2 helicopters ordered for the President would cost $201,000, according to testimony by AF officers. [See p. 73C2] . . . The President disclosed at his news conference May 8 that Treas. Secy. Humphrey planned to resign soon.

Appointments: Joseph W. Farland, 42, fuel dealer of Morgantown, W. Va., nominated May 1 to succeed Wm. T. Pheiffer (resigning) as Amb. to the Dominican Republic; Wilson C. Flake, 51, career diplomat now Rome Embassy counsellor and veteran of South African & Far Eastern assignments, nominated May 2 as first Amb. to Ghana [see p. 79A-G3]; Elmer F. Bennett, Asst. to the Interior Secy., nominated May 3 to succeed J. Reuel Armstrong as Interior Dept. Solicitor.

Resignation: Robert D. Coe as Amb. to Denmark May 6.

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Beck Indicted. Pres. Dave Beck of the AFL-CIO Intl. Brotherhood of Teamsters was indicted by a federal grand jury in Tacoma, Wash. May 2 on charges that he had evaded $56,419.40 in income taxes for 1950 by reporting (jointly with his wife) income for that year totaling $46,398.28 instead of the $135,226.05 allegedly received. He posted bond of $5,000 in Washington May 3, then went same day to a Teamsters' Eastern Conf. meeting in Atlantic City where he launched a campaign for reelection as union president with a speech defending his union administration.

The AFL-CIO's Ethical Practices Com. in Washington charged in a report by its staff May 6 that Beck & several other Teamster officials (Frank W. Brewster, Sidney L. Brennan and local union officers in New York & Scranton, Pa.) had profiteered in their union offices and failed to act against corruption. Beck was accused of having diverted at least $300,000 in union funds to his personal use. The Ethical Practices Com. gave the accused Teamster officials until May 24 to reply to the charges.

Beck, recalled as a witness by the Senate Select (McClellan) Com. on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field, invoked the 5th Amend. May 8 in refusing to answer questions relating to the corruption charges against him. He had been recalled after he was quoted as saying that he could "blow the lid right off the Senate" with disclosures about politicians. [See p. 140D-E3]

Portland Jury Reports. A county grand jury in Portland, Ore. ended 9 weeks of work May 4 by returning the last of 69 indictments in connection with the city's racketeering scandal involving Teamster & public officials. It charged Oregon Atty. Gen. Robert Y. Thornton with "appalling inability . . . to perceive the emergent public need for forceful action," and noted "gross misuses" of law enforcement processes "by the misalliance" of Portland Dist. Atty. Wm. Langley & Mayor (ex-Sheriff) Terry D. Schrunk. [See p. 134E-G2]

LATIN AMERICA

Colombian Pres. Lt. Gen. Gustavo Rojas Pinilla, 57, was reelected May 8 (to serve from 1958 to 1962), in the face of hostile disorders, by 76 members of the Natl. Constituent & Legislative Assembly in Bogotá. In order to reelect Rojas, the Assembly first abolished constitutional provisions preventing a President from succeeding himself & requiring that a President be chosen by popular election. Rojas' reelection came in the midst of widspread revolt & nationwide strikes. 50 persons demonstrating against the regime May 7 in Cali were reported to have been killed by troops & police wielding rifle butts & bayonets. 35,000 Army, AF & Navy men occupied Bogotá May 4 after large-scale rioting by university students. Demonstrations May 5 were broken up by police who fired teargas into a Bogotá church where people had gathered to hear an anti-regime priest. The demonstrators were sprayed with red-dyed water. Student strikes called May 2 to protest arrest May 1 of opposition Presidential candidate Dr. Guillermo Leon Valencia continued May 8 despite Govt. pleas that the students return to classes. 10 newspapers suspended publication May 6 in sympathy with the demonstrators. [See p. 32F1]

Nicaraguan - Honduran hostilities were declared officially over May 3 pending an investigation by a special committee of the Org. of American States. (The dispute broke out Apr. 19 when 50 Nicaraguan national guardsmen occupied Mocoron [pop. 110] in Gracias a Dios, a district claimed by both countries, [see map]. 5 Honduran P-38 planes were reported May 3 to have bombed & strafed Mocoron at the cost of 35 Nicaraguan & 2 Honduran fatalities.) Nicaragua charged May 4 that Honduras had broken the cease-fire by renewed strafing of Mocoron & Laymon. Honduras charged May 7 that Nicaraguan

Wide World

Sector between Honduras and Nicaragua designated "disputed area" on map is Gracias a Dios, where village of Mocoron was center of contention. Honduras charged Nisaraguan attack May 7 on Cifuentes (underscored) after OAS had arranged cease-fire.

troops had attacked in the Cifuentes region, 150 mi. s.w. of Mocoron. An OAS plan for withdrawal of all troops from the disputed frontier area and creation of a buffer zone was accepted May 5 by Nicaraguan Pres. Luis Somoza (inaugurated May 1). [See p. 142B3]

Argentine Provisional Pres. Pedro E. Aramburu ordered the release Apr. 30 under a May Day amnesty of 200 civil service workers and other railway & airline workers who had been jailed for striking. Police Apr. 12 rounded up 380 known Communists throughout the country, including the entire CP Central Com., and closed 56 party centers & newspapers. 91 top CP leaders were released Apr. 18. . . . The Intl. Monetary Fund granted a $75 million loan to Argentina Apr. 15 to offset dwindling gold & dollar reserves which had dropped from $408,400,000 in 1955 to $239,400,000 at the end of 1956. [See p. 31A2] . . . Finance Min. Dr. Roberto Verrier resigned Mar. 25 after other Cabinet members threatened to resign over his planned austerity program to stabilize Argentina's shaky economy. Dr. Adelbert Krieger Vasena, 37, Argentine Central Bank director, was sworn in Mar. 27 as the new Finance Minister. The Govt. May 1 gave raises of 10%-80%, depending on length of service, to 200,000 school & college teachers. [See p. 31G1] . . . Cmndr. Eduardo Francisco McLoughlin took office as AF Minister Apr. 2 following the dismissal Mar. 31 of Cmndr. Julio Cesar Krause.

Krause had publicly attacked Pres. Aramburu's decision to delay general elections (promised for the end of this year) until Feb. 23, 1958. Election of a Constitutional Assembly was scheduled for July 23. [See Vol. XVI, p. 399F1] . . . Navy Undersecy. Rear Adm. Arturo Rial, who was dismissed from his post Mar. 11 and sentenced to 30 days' house arrest for leaking state secrets to the press, was named air & marine cmndr. of the Rio Santiago naval base Apr. 15. Rial, who played a leading role in the overthrow of Perón, had released copies of 5 letters to Aramburu in which he criticized Admin. irregularities. . . . 7 political prisoners, including 5 leading Peronists, escaped Mar. 18 from Rio Gallegos prison in Patagonia after bribing guards, one of whom escorted them over the border to Punta Arenas, Chile in station wagons. The 5 principal escapees: Jorge Antonio, ex-financial adviser to Perón; Guillermo Patrick Kelly, Peronist strong man; José Gregorio Espejo, labor leader; John William Cooke, ex-Peronist deputy; Hector Campora, ex-House of Deputies president. The escapees were arrested Mar. 19 by the Chilean Govt. pending extradition proceedings to be brought by the Argentine Govt., which claimed they were common criminals and not eligible for asylum. [See Vol. XVI, p. 186D2] . . . The Govt. reported an $8 million-a-year white slavery ring broken up in the Buenos Aires area May 6 with the arrest of 8 Argentines & 8 Frenchmen. The ring was said to have been allied with vice operations in other South American countries.

ARTS & SCIENCE

Pulitzer Prizes awarded May 6 by Columbia U. in New York:

Drama—Eugene O'Neill (died Nov. 27, 1953) for "Long Day's Journey Into Night"; **fiction**—no prize awarded but Kenneth Roberts, 72, given special citation for historical novels; **history**—George F. Kennan, 53, for "Russia Leaves the War"; **biography**—Sen. John F. Kennedy (D., Mass.), 39, for "Profiles in Courage"; **poetry**—Assoc. Prof. Richard Wilbur, 36, of Wesleyan U., Middletown, Conn., for "Things of This World"; **music**—Norman Dello Joio, 43, of Sarah Lawrence Coll. (Bronxville, N. Y.) for "Meditations of Ecclesiastes."

Journalistic public service—"Chicago Daily News" for exposure of fraud in Illinois Auditor's office [see p. 104E2]; **national reporting**—James Reston, 47, chief Washn. correspondent of "N.Y. Times," for "distinguished national correspondence"; **international reporting**—Russell Jones, 38, of UP for coverage of Hungarian revolt; **local reporting under deadline**—"Salt Lake Tribune" staff, Salt Lake City, for coverage of 2-plane crash over Grand Canyon; **local reporting without deadline**—Wallace Turner, 35, & William Lambert, 36, of "Portland (Ore.) Oregonian" for exposure of vice & corruption involving Portland officials & Teamsters Brotherhood officers [see p. 64F3]; **editorial writing**—Buford Boone, 47, pres.-pblshr. of "Tuscaloosa (Ala.) News," for editorials on segregation issue during local crisis early last year; **cartoon**—Tom Little, 61, of "Nashville Tennessean" for cartoon showing polio-crippled boy on crutches watching other youngsters play football and asking, "Wonder why my parents didn't give me Salk shots?"; **photography**—Harry A. Trask, 29, of "Boston Traveler" for photo of sinking liner "Andrea Doria."

Ayer Cup for best newspaper typography, makeup & printing was awarded Apr. 11 to "The Goshen (Ind.) News" (circ. 7,745), smallest ever to win the award. [See Vol. XVI, p. 146A3] . . . **Indictments** charging conspiracy to sell indecent literature were returned by a county grand jury in Elizabeth, N.J. Apr. 29 against publishers of "Confidential," "The Gent," "The Dude," "Jem," "Caper," "After Hours" & "Adam" magazines. [See p. 101D2] . . . **Etude** magazine's discontinuance after the May-June issue was announced Apr. 8 in Philadelphia. The music periodical had been published since 1883. . . . **Newspaper revenue** from national advertisers totaled a record $737,996,000 in 1956, the Amer. Newspaper Publishers Assn. reported Apr. 19. William Dwight of the "Holyoke (Mass.) Transcript-Telegram" was reelected ANPA pres. Apr. 25, and Robert McLean of the "Philadelphia Bulletin" was elected to his 20th one-yr. term as AP president Apr. 24 at annual meetings in New York. [See Vol. XVI, p. 146A-F2]

Antoinette Perry (Tony) awards for the Mar. 1, 1956-Feb. 28, 1957 N.Y. theatrical season made by the Amer. Theater Wing in New York Apr. 21: best play—Eugene O'Neill's "Long Day's Journey Into Night"; musical—"My Fair Lady" by Alan Jay Lerner & Frederick Loewe (based on G. B. Shaw's "Pygmalion"); dramatic starring performances—Fredric March in "Long Day's Journey Into Night" & Margaret Leighton in "Separate Tables"; musical starring performances—Rex Harrison in "My Fair Lady" & Judy Holliday in "Bells Are Ringing"; dramatic supporting performances—Frank Conroy in "The Potting Shed" & Peggy Cass in "Auntie Mame"; musical supporting performances—Sydney Chaplin in "Bells Are Ringing" & Edith Adams in "Li'l Abner"; choreography—Michael Kidd of "Li'l Abner"; scene designer—Oliver Smith of "My Fair Lady"; stage direction—Moss Hart of "My Fair Lady"; musical direction—Franz Allers of "My Fair Lady"; costuming—Cecil Beaton of "My Fair Lady." [See Vol. XVI, p. 115F1] . . . **N.Y. Drama Critics Circle awards** Apr. 16 for Broadway productions the past year: best American play—O'Neill's "Long Day's Journey Into Night"; best foreign play—Jean Anouilh's "Waltz of the Toreadors"; best musical—"The Most Happy Fella," adapted by Frank Loesser from Sidney Howard's "They Knew What They Wanted." [See Vol. XVI, p. 131G2]

Peabody Awards for public service in TV & radio in New York Apr. 16: TV news—ABC & John Daly for 1956 natl. political convention coverage; radio news—ABC's Edward P. Morgan; scriptwriting—Rod Serling for CBS-TV's "Requiem for a Heavyweight"; TV entertainment—CBS' "Ed Sullivan Show"; radio entertainment—Bob (Elliot) & Ray (Goulding) of MBS & NBC's "Monitor"; TV education—CBS' "You Are There" (Walter Cronkite); TV public service—CBS' "World in Crisis" (Ed. R. Murrow & news correspondents); promotion of intl. understanding—CBS' "See It Now" (Murrow) & UN Children's Fund for "The Secret Life of Danny Kaye" (depicting world tour by comedian for UNICEF); TV youth program—NBC's "Youth Wants to Know"; radio education—WNYC's (N.Y.) "Books in Profile" (Virgilia Peterson); radio youth program—WNYC's "Little Orchestra Society Children's Concerts"; radio-TV local public service—WOW, Omaha for series on midwestern water shortage; radio-TV criticism—Jack Gould of the "N.Y. Times." [See p. 91F2; Vol. XVI, p. 131G2]

Medicine. Synthesizing of angiotonin-II, an enzyme causing hypertension (high blood pressure), was reported by Drs. Merlin Bumpus, Hans Schwarz & Irvine H. Page of Cleveland Clinic May 3. Synthetic production of the substance opened the way to discovery of a chemical counteractive. Investigations indicating that high protein intake contributed to heart & artery diseases were reported to the Amer. Soc. for Clinical Investigation's annual meeting May 6 in Atlantic City by Drs. Robert E. Olsen, John W. Vester, Deha Gursey & Doris Longman of Pittsburgh. [See p. 33C2] . . . Discovery of a method for curbing the pituitary gland's stimulation of the thyroid, by treating the thyroid-stimulating pituitary hormone (TSH) with acetic anhydride, was described to the Assn. of Amer. Physicians in Atlantic City May 7 by Drs. Martin Sonenberg, Wm. L. Money, Mones Berman, Jacob Brener & Rulon W. Rawson of Sloan-Kettering Inst. for Cancer Research (N.Y.). They suggested that the discovery enhanced prospects for eventually controlling glands by chemical means to combat disease. [See Vol. XVI, p. 239B2]

NEW BOOKS

Berlin. By Theodore Plievier. Trans. from German by Louis Hagen & Vivian Milroy. Last volume in trilogy about fall of Germany deals with destruction of Berlin. Apr. 26. (Doubleday, 446 pp., $4.50)*

Far, Far The Mountain. By John Masters. Adventure story about Indian Army officer & mountain climber. Apr. 26. (Viking, 470 pp., $5)*

The Feast of Lupercal. By Brian Moore. Fearful Irish schoolmaster falls in love but cannot change his way of life. Apr. 18. (Atlantic-Little, Brown, 246 pp., $3.75)*

Gypsy: A Memoir. By Gypsy Rose Lee. Autobiog. of strip teaser & authoress Rose Louise Hovick. Apr. 29. (Harper, 337 pp., $3.95)†

Heaven & Hardpan Farm. By Nancy Hale. Short stories dealing with women in rural sanitarium & psychiatrist who tries to help them. Apr. 26. (Scribners, 235 pp., $3.75)*

A History of American Magazines, Vol. IV: 1885-1905. By Frank Luther Mott. Turn-of-century periodicals. May 3. (Belknap Press, 858 pp., $12.50)†

The Innocent Ambassadors. By Philip Wylie. Critical account of world voyage with side glances at U.S. foreign policy. Apr. 22. (Rinehart, 384 pp., $3.95)†

The Kersten Memoirs, 1940-45. By Felix Kersten. Trans. from German by Constantine Fitzgibbon & James Oliver. How Heinrich Himmler's physician saved an estimated 60,000 Jews from destruction. Apr. 2. (Macmillan, 314 pp., $5)†

Men & Power: 1917-1918. By Lord Beaverbrook. British publisher William Maxwell Aitken's portrait of World War I Cabinet, including Lloyd George, Churchill, Lord Curzon, Balfour. May 6. (Duell, Sloan & Pearce, 448 pp., $6.50)†

My Dear Dorothea. By Bernard Shaw. Advice to children on how to cope with adults, written in 1878 when playright was 21. Apr. 29. (Vanguard, 55 pp., $3)†

A Pause in the Desert. By Oliver La Farge. Short stories about southwestern Indians, New England prep schools, Chicago gangsters. Apr. 25. (Houghton, Mifflin, 235 pp., $3.50)*

The Red Fort: The Story of the Indian Mutiny of 1857. By James Leasor. Account of Sepoy rebellion which ostensibly took place because Indian troops were forced to use bullets greased with animal fat. Apr. 18. (Reynal, 383 pp., $5)†

The Short Reign of Pippin IV. By John Steinbeck. Friendly satire on French politics. Apr. 15. (Viking, 188 pp., $3)*

CHURCH & SCHOOL

Social welfare responsibility of churches to secure needed social changes through political & welfare agencies was outlined in a statement adopted May 8 by the Natl. Council of Churches' Social Welfare Dept. & Home Missions Div. meeting in Atlantic City. [See p. 83F2] . . . **Amer. Civil Liberties Union** charged May 5 that the Roman Catholic Natl. Org. for Decent Literature violated "the principle of freedom" by persuading retailers through economic pressure not to sell books it opposed. The ACLU said it did not object to the NODL's expressing its opinion that certain works were "immoral." . . . **Roman Catholic Sacred Congregation** of Rites (Rome) ruled Apr. 24 against the showing of motion pictures in Catholic churches and use of recordings during services. Use of languages other than the Latin or liturgical during mass also was prohibited. Use of

mixed choirs in a church was approved under conditions of strict separation of men & women singers. [See p. 102F2] . . . **Easter** was observed Apr. 21. . . . **Passover** was observed Apr. 15-23.

U. of Texas officials' removal of Barbara Smith, 19, of Pittsburgh, Tex., a Negro, from the leading role in a school opera was disclosed May 7 in Austin by State Rep. Joe Chapman, a segregationist who said he had protested her assignment of the role when the opera script "calls for a white person." [See p. 15A1] . . . **Racial integration** of students has begun or been completed in 685 school districts of 9 southern states since the Supreme Court's desegregation ruling May 17, 1954, but not yet started in 3,100 bi-racial districts in the same states, Southern School News reported in Nashville May 4. [See p. 57G3] . . . **Salary increase** of 75%-125% for faculty members of U.S. colleges & universities during the next 10 yrs. to keep faculties adequate to serve a sharply increasing student enrollment (now 3 million, expected to be 5-7 million by 1970) was recommended in a report made Apr. 21 by the NEA's Education Policies Com. An NEA survey report Apr. 2 said that 73% of men & 17% of women teaching school in the U.S. had to take outside jobs to augment their incomes. U.S. Eductn. Comm. Lawrence G. Derthick estimated Mar. 27 that the cost of sending an undergraduate student to college for a year now averaged $1,500 as against $747 in 1939-40 for a public college student, $2,000 as against $1,000 for a private college student. [See Vol. XVI, p. 407B-D2] . . . **Gifts** by U.S. college alumni to their institutions totaled a record $102 million last year, the Amer. Alumni Council reported Mar. 30. The Ford Foundation announced Apr. 4 a gift of $25 million to train college teachers through the National Woodrow Wilson Fellowship Program and gave $500,000 Apr. 26 to finance U.S.-Polish exchange of visits by scholars. [See p. 102A1] . . . **American Association of University Profs.** convention in New York voted Apr. 26 to censure Catawba College (Salisbury, N.C.) & the U. of Nevada for allegedly improper dismissal of faculty members (Assoc. Prof. Frank Richardson, biologist dismissed by U. of Nev. Pres. Minard W. Stout in a dispute over Richardson's ability & criticism of the university administration, & 3 professors dismissed by the Catawba trustees). [See Vol. XVI, p. 121B-C1] . . . **Dr. Novice G. Fawcett,** 48, was installed formally Apr. 29 as Ohio State U. president.

OBITUARIES

Oscar Bruno Bach, 72, German-born metallurgist-designer of plaques on NYC's RCA, Empire State & Airlines bldgs., designer of British Govt.'s presentation of jewel-encrusted Bible to Pope Leo XIII; May 4 in N.Y.

Robert Bagar (Bagarozy), 55, ex-music critic "N.Y. World Telegram & Sun," music ed. "Musical Courier"; May 6 in N.Y. of heart attack.

Ira Elbert Bennett, 88, ed. of "Washington Post" 1908-33, ex-ed. "Natl. Republic" magazine; Mar. 26 in Washington.

Pietro Beretta, 87, Italian mfr. of light weapons, including Beretta pistol; May 2 near Brescia, Italy.

Mischa Borr, 58, Russian-born-violinist, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel orchestra leader since 1931; May 6 in New York of heart attack.

Robert Wesley Briggs, 69, engineer, designer of New England Thruway; Apr. 5 in Rye, N.Y. of heart ailment.

Capt. Thomas J. Curley, 62, of New York police, who was credited with breaking Kasenkina kidnaping case, Edward Walsh murder; Apr. 10 in Brooklyn. [See Vol. VIII, p. 265H]

Robert Daine, 62, French-born founder & bd. chrmn. of Teleregister Corp. (electric stock quotation board mfrs.); Apr. 8 in Stamford, Conn.

George H. Davis, 93, co-founder of Ford, Bacon & Davis, construction engineers who helped rebuild San Francisco after 1906 earthquake; May 3 in Greenwich, Conn.

Baron James Armand de Rothschild, 78, great-grandson of founder of banking family, racehorse owner, British MP 1929-45; May 7 in London.

Orr Jay Elder, 74, pres. Macfadden Pblctns. 1941-51; May 2, Orange, N.J.

William Emerson, 83, Mass. Inst. of Tech. dean emeritus of School of Architecture, ex-pres. Amer. Assn. for UN; May 4 in Cambridge, Mass.

Mrs. Mateel Howe Farnham, 73, short-story writer, novelist ("Rebellion," "Marsh Fire," "Wild Beauty," "Tollivers"); May 2, Norwalk, Conn.

Dr. Wilhelm Filchner, 79, German explorer in Asiatic Russia, China & Tibet in 1927, head of expedition to Antarctica 1911-12, author of "Storm Over Asia"; May 7 in Zurich.

Harold de Wolf Fuller, 82, World War I editor of "The Nation," ex-exec. dir. of Netherland-America Fndtn.; May 2 in Smithtown, N.Y.

Nathaniel Lewis Goodrich, 77, Dartmouth College librarian 1912-50; Apr. 30 in Boston.

Arthur B. Hancock, 81, owner of Claiborne Stud farm which bred Sir Galahad III, Gallant Fox, Blenheim II; Apr. 1 in Paris, Ky.

Very Rev. John B. Harney, 81, Superior Gen. of Paulist Fathers 1929-40; Mar. 29 in New York.

Dr. Guy Leonard Hillboe, 60, U.S. educator, dep. dir. of Intl. Cooperation Admin., asst. in development of college-level education in India; May 6 in Bangalore, India.

John Jay Hopkins, 63, bd. chrmn. General Dynamics Corp. which built first nuclear-powered submarine "Nautilus", planned nuclear-powered aircraft; May 3 in Washington of cancer.

Max G. Johl, 56, authority on U.S. stamps; Mar. 31 in Groton, Conn.

Tadeusz Zygfryd Kassern, 53, Polish composer & cultural attaché who defected in 1948 from the Communist Polish Govt., became U.S. citizen in 1956 after long struggle & suicide attempt; May 2 in New York of cancer.

Dr. Joseph W. Kennedy, 40, who with Drs. Arthur C. Wahl, Glenn T. Seaborg & Emilio Segre discovered element plutonium used for making atom bombs, chrmn. Washington U. (St. Louis) chemistry dept.; May 5 near St. Louis of cancer.

C. Porter Kuykendall, 60, ex-U.S. Forgn. Svc. consular officer in Java, Norway, Italy, France, Danzig; May 7 in Asheville, N.C.

Sen. Joseph Raymond McCarthy (R., Wis.), 48, right-wing Republican and Communist foe; May 2 in Bethesda (Md.) Naval Hospital of acute hepatitic failure (reported by "Time" May 13 as cirrhosis of the liver).

McCarthy's name became synonymous with particular kind of investigation for exposure of alleged Communists & pro-Communists in U.S. Govt., defense industry & other sensitive areas during Truman & Eisenhower Admins.—a campaign popularly known as "McCarthyism." Born Nov. 14, 1908 in Grand Chute, Wis., one of 7 children; son of Irish Roman Catholics. Dropped out of school at 14 to run chicken farm which eventually failed. Later worked in store, then returned to high school at age 21, completed 4-yr. course in one yr. Entered Marquette U. (Milwaukee) in 1930 as engineering student, switched to law in junior yr. Admitted to Wisconsin bar in 1935, entered politics as Democrat, on which ticket he lost race for Shawano (Wis.) County dist. atty. 1936. Later shifted to Republican Party. Elected nonpartisan circuit judge at age 29. Commissioned lieutenant in Marine Corps in 1942, served as intelligence officer in Solomon Islands Sept. 1-Dec. 31, 1943, suffering shipboard accident to leg. Elected Senator in 1946 over Robert M. La Follette Jr. Achieved first notoriety in 1950 with speech in Wheeling, W. Va. claiming possession of list of 57 known Communists in U.S. State Dept. A specially formed Senate Subcom. headed by Sen. Millard F. Tydings (D., Md.) held inquiry into charges during which McCarthy accused Owen Lattimore of connivance with Communists, contended that Truman Admin. held proof of charge against State Dept. locked in its files. Tydings Subcom.'s majority report charged McCarthy with "fraud & hoax," said he had not produced one name of a State Dept. Communist. McCarthy helped to bring about Tydings' defeat for reelection in 1951 by little-known John Marshall Butler. McCarthy renewed anti-Communist crusade in 1951, scoring FDR & Truman Admins. and accusing Gen. of the Army George C. Marshall of "lies & falsehood." (Gen. Eisenhower, in 1952 Presidential campaign speech in Wisconsin, deleted paragraph of praise for Marshall after consulting with McCarthy in Milwaukee.) Reelected Senator in 1952, McCarthy became chrmn. of Senate Permanent Investigating Subcom. as GOP took control of Congress in 1953, opened inquiries into Army Signal Corps at Fort Monmouth, N. J. concerning alleged spying & sabotage. Investigation methods led to long, drawn-out battle between members of his investigating team and the Army and culminated in full-scale investigation in 1954. The Army charged McCarthy had sought preferential treatment for drafted member of his committee staff, G. David Schine; McCarthy countercharged Schine had been used as hostage by Army to get him to ease investigation. After 36 days of televised hearings by McCarthy's Subcom. with McCarthy standing aside temporarily as chairman, Subcom. declared both McCarthy & Army groups at fault. Later that year, McCarthy was condemned by specially-formed Watkins Com. of Senate for 1951 abuse of Senate Elections Subcom. and for attacking Watkins Com. in language that reflected on dignity & integrity of Senate. McCarthy meanwhile broke with Eisenhower Admin., changed "20 years of treason" charge hurled at FDR-Truman Admins. to "21 years of treason," thus embracing Eisenhower Admin. in charge. Remained ranking Republican on Permanent Investigation Subcom. until death (lost chairmanship after Dems. won Senate control in 1956) but Senate influence dwindled after 1954.

Wide World
McCARTHY

McCarthy married his exec. asst., Jean Kerr, in

Sept. 1953. They adopted infant girl, Tierney Elizabeth, from N.Y. Foundling Hosp. earlier this year. Made homes in Washington & Appleton, Wis. [See p. 109D2; also Indexes to Vols. VI through XVII for detailed references on McCarthy]

William (Billy) Adam Meyer, 64, mgr. of Pittsburgh Pirates 1948-52; Mar. 31 in Knoxville, Tenn. of heart & kidney ailment.

Grant Mitchell, 82, stage & motion picture actor; May 1 in Los Angeles.

Sir **George Paish,** 89, British economist, forgn. trade authority who foresaw 1929 crash; May 1 in London.

Mrs. Myra Doremus Patterson, 84, winner North-South Women's Golf Championship 1903, '04, '06; May 2 in Haverford, Pa.

Carl H. Pforzheimer, 78, investment banker (pres. of Petroleum & Trading Corp. since 1928), bibliophile, treasurer of Natl. Municipal League for 35 years; Apr. 4 in New York.

Alice Rohe, newspaperwoman, magazine writer, UP Rome Bur. head 1914-36; Apr. 7 in New York.

Ben John Small, 49, New York specifications & materials architect, aide in U.S. installation construction at Thule, Alaska & Iceland bases; Apr. 13 in New Rochelle, N. Y.

Wayne F. Strong, 49, pres. of Iron Fireman Mfg. Co. since 1954; Mar. 28 in Portland, Ore. (suicide by shooting).

Robert Tallant, 47, novelist ("Mrs. Candy & Sat. Night," "Romantic New Orleans," "Mardi Gras"); Apr. 1 in New Orleans.

Johnny Torrio, 75, Italian-born Chicago gang leader before advent of Al Capone; death Apr. 16 in Brooklyn reported May 8.

Dr. Henry Raup Wagner, 94, Western explorations authority, author of "The Plains & The Rockies," "Sir Francis Drake's Voyage Around the World"; Mar. 28 in San Marino, Calif.

Jack (John Butler) Yeats, 87, Irish painter, brother of poet William B. Yeats; Mar. 29 in Dublin.

SPORTS

Winners

Kentucky Derby: Calumet Farm's Iron Liege, ridden by William Hartack and trained by H. A. (Jimmy) Jones, won the 83d Ky. Derby in Louisville May 4 for $107,950 ofthe $152,050 purse. Iron Liege, whose favored coentry, Gen. Duke, had been scratched because of a foot injury, nosed out Ralph Lowe's Gallant Man in a photo finish after Gallant Man's jockey, Willie Shoemaker, misjudged the finish line and let up momentarily near the end of the race. (Shoemaker was suspended for 15 days for "gross carelessness" by Churchill Downs stewards May 6.) Kerr Stable's Round Table finished 3d, betting favorite Bold Ruler 4th. Iron Liege paid $18.80-$2 to win in parimutuels. [See p. 144C2; Vol. XVI, 156D2]

Golf: Roberto De Vicenzo of Mexico City won the $25,000 Colonial open in Ft. Worth, Tex. May 5, for $5,000. Betsy Rawls, 29, of Spartanburg, S.C. won the Betsy Rawls women's open in Spartanburg May 5, for $880. [See pp. 144C2, 35D2] . . . **Gymnastics:** Los Angeles Turners won the AAU team title in Chicago May 4. [See Vol. XVI, p. 416B1] . . . **Horse racing:** Sir Victor Sassoon's Crepello won the 2,000 Guineas at Newmarket, Eng. May 1. . . . **Tennis:** Jaroslav Drobny of Egypt won men's singles, Shirley Bloomer of England women's singles in the British hard-court tourney in Bournemouth, Eng. May 4. [See p. 68E1] . . . **Yachting:** Bermuda won the Amorita Cup May 1 in intl. team races off Hamilton, Bermuda. [See p. 144E2]

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Washington Senators, last in the AL, dismissed Charles (Chuck) Dressen as mgr. May 7 and replaced him with coach Harry (Cookie) Lavagetto, 44. [See Vol. XIV, p. 328B2] . . . **Baseball player trade** May 1: first-baseman Dale Long & outfielder Lee Walls from Pittsburgh to the Chicago Cubs for first-baseman Dee Fondy & 3d baseman Gene Baker. [See p. 135F3; Vol. XVI, 180C2] . . . **Jimmy Elliott** of South Africa died May 5 in Johannesburg of a brain injury sustained when he was knocked out May 4 by Pat McAteer, British Empire middleweight boxing champion. [See Vol. XVI, p. 115F2] . . . **Natl. Hockey League** honors for 1956-57: Hart Trophy (most valuable player) to Gordon Howe of Detroit May 6; Jas. Norris Sr. Meml. Trophy (best defenseman) to Doug Harvey of Montreal May 7. [See p. 144F2] . . . **Suspensions** of Don January, Geo. Bayer, Doug Higgins & Ernie Vossler were lifted May 4 and they were placed on 90 days' probation and fined $200 each by the PGA. [See p. 144G2]

MISCELLANEOUS

Crime. Gambler Frank Costello received a slight scalp wound May 2 in New York by a bullet from an unidentified man who ambushed him at his apartment house entrance. Costello was given 30 days in jail for contempt of court May 7 for refusing to tell a county grand jury (investigating the shooting) anything about a slip of paper found in his jacket listing casino winnings of $651,284. [See p. 104B3] . . . Thomas Joseph Higgins was indicted May 3 in Brooklyn on charges of first degree murder Jan. 29 of Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Donehue. He had been indicted Apr. 26 on charges of 1st degree murder of Patricia Ann Ruland. [See p. 136E1] . . . A juvenile crime report issued May 5 by the U.S. Senate Subcom. to Investigate Juvenile Delinquency disclosed that lack of organized recreation, poor housing & low economic status were not real factors in the rise of delinquency. The report cited weak family life and lack of psychiatrists, social workers & other therapeutic forces as elements that let juvenile delinquency problems arise at all economic levels. [See p. 144D3]

Crash of a twin-engine Viking transport plane killed 32 persons May 1 near Blackbushe, Eng. . . . **Mrs. Hazel Hempel Abel,** 68, of Lincoln, Neb., mother of 5 children and an ex-U.S. Senator, was named American Mother of the Year May 4 in New York by the Amer. Mothers' Com. in connection with Mother's Day, to be celebrated May 12. [See Vol. XIV, p. 371G1] . . . **Swedish Princess Margaretha's** offer of marriage from pianist-advertising man Robin Douglas-Home, nephew of the Earl of Home, was rejected by her family, it was reported May 5 in Stockholm. . . . **San Francisco** area was without electricity for 40 min. May 3 after a U.S. Navy bomber accidentally cut into 2 220,000-volt cables hung across Niles Canyon. . . . **Amer. Red Cross** Pres. (Gen.) Alfred M. Gruenther disclosed May 2 in Washington that "too many disasters" and failure of the annual Red Cross fund drive to reach a needed $95 million had resulted in the abolishment of 300 paid positions in efforts to reduce its budget. [See p. 73A1] . . . **Frank Sinatra** filed a $2,300,000 libel suit May 7 in Los Angeles against Cowles Magazines, Inc. & author Bill Davidson for the first installment of a biography which appeared in the May 14 issue of "Look" magazine. The complaint stated that the article had given the impression that Sinatra was a "neurotic, depressed & tormented person with suicidal tendencies." . . . **Mrs. Jane Blaber** filed a $700,000 damage suit against the U.S. Govt. May 7 in Brooklyn for the death of her husband, Oliver Blaber, 29, who was killed July 2, 1956 in a radioactive explosion at the Sylvania Electric Products Co. in Bayside, N.Y. She charged the AEC, under whose contract Sylvania was working, with negligence. [See Vol. XVI, p. 224B3] . . . **Mrs. Anna M. Haerer's** will, which left her $1 million estate to Bellevue-Stratford Hotel employes Anthony D'Elia, 51, & William B. Dexter, 68, and to traffic patrolman William T. Miller, 63, was upheld May 7 in Philadelphia. The Register of Wills ruled that no undue influence had been brought to bear on Mrs. Haerer, who died in 1955 at 78. [See p. 120E2]

Dan A. Kimball, 62, Navy Secy. under Truman, was sued for divorce by Dorothy A. Kimball Apr. 24 in Los Angeles. . . . **Mrs. Jane Williams Hurn,** 27, daughter of Rep. William A. Williams (R., N.Y.), shot & critically wounded herself Apr. 30 in Washington. She had been married Apr. 2 to Malcolm Hurn of Utica, N.Y. . . . **Walda Winchell,** 29, filed an affidavit Apr. 26 in Los Angeles Superior Court to prevent her divorce from Hyatt R. Von Dehn, 42, from becoming final. They had become reconciled and expected a child. [Vol. XVI, p. 148G3]

Married. Actress Shelley Winters (Shirley Schrift), 34, to actor Anthony Franciosa (Papaleo), 28; May 4 in Carson City, Nev. (her 3d, his 2d). [See p. 136A3] . . . Thomas F. Manville Jr., 63, to 6-ft. showgirl Patricia Gaston, 26; May 5 in New York (his 10th). [See Vol. XVI, p. 308B3]